

An Important Untold
Story on the Early Exploration
of Wasatch Co., Utah

(To be read at SUP tonite at Lion's Shelter Cook Out)

Colonizer Brigham Young was well aware of many colonization problems among the pioneer villages.

By 1852, only five years after the original arrival of the pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, these Pioneer Builders were running out of timber, brought out of local canyons to the east of Salt Lake Valley.

This prompted Brigham Young to seek a very dependable man to head up an exploring party to search up the Weber River and down the Provo River for timber, *for Bldgs*

He contacted William Gardner and his brothers, Archibald and Robert.

They accepted the challenge.

On 2nd Sept 1852 these men and ⁴three others explored up Weber Canyon, following the River to it's source.

An Important Untold
Story on the Early Exploration
of Wasatch Co., Utah

(To be read at Salt Lake City at Lion's Shelter Cook Out)

Colonizer Brigham Young was well aware of early colonization problems

among the pioneer villages.

By 1872, only five years after the original arrival of the pioneers into

Salt Lake Valley, these Pioneer Builders were running out of timber, brought

out of local canyons to the east of Salt Lake Valley.

This prompted Brigham Young to seek a very dependable man to head up an

exploring party to search up the Weber River and down the Snake River for

timber.

He contacted William Gardner and his brothers, Archibald and Robert.

They accepted the challenge.

On 2 Sept 1872 these men and three others explored up Weber Canyon, returning

the River to its source.

They observed much native timber and other natural resources.

They were impressed to come back down, but, by way of the Provo River, through Provo River Valley and down Provo Canyon and to it's ultimate distribution, i.e., the Utah Lake by 13 Sept 1852.

They then came to Brigham Young in Salt Lake City Utah with glowing reports of plenty of timber in the High Uintah Mountains, but it's accessibility would depend upon a road into the area. *Logs could be floated down Provo River.*

William Gardner strongly recommended to Brigham Young to build a road up Provo Canyon from Provo into the "Timpanogos Valley" the name given to this valley by the Ute and Shoshoni Indians for many moons.

Brigham Young moved quickly to form a Provo Canyon Road Co. and purchased the first stock in that company.

However, the coming of Johnston's Army with 2000 troops from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas toward Salt Lake City Utah in the summer of 1857 and handling all the rumors that preceeded this movement of troops; occupied Brigham's attention.

So the road building had to wait until the summer of 1858. At that time, 500 men were assembled and they brought wagons, horses, and pioneer equipment into the canyon and built a rough road into the future Provo River Valley.

They observed much native timber and other natural resources.

They were impressed to come back down, but, by way of the Provo River,

through Provo River Valley and down Provo Canyon and to the ultimate dis-

tribution, i.e., the Utah Lake by 12 Sept 1852.

They then came to Brigham Young in Salt Lake City Utah with glowing

reports of plenty of timber in the High Uintah Mountains, but it's accessibility

would depend upon a road into the area.

William Gardner strongly recommended to Brigham Young to build a road up

Provo Canyon from Provo into the "Timpanogas Valley", the name given to this

valley by the Ute and Shoshoni Indians for many years.

Brigham Young moved out only to form a Provo Canyon Road Co. and purchased

the first stock in this company.

However, the coming of Johnston's Army with 2000 troops from Fort Leavenworth,

Kansas toward Salt Lake City Utah in the summer of 1857 and banding all the

rumors that preceded this movement of troops, occupied Brigham's attention.

So the road building had to wait until the summer of 1858. At that time

500 men were assembled and they brought wagons, horses, and pioneer equipment

into the canyon and built a rough road into the future Provo River Valley.

The Mt. Va

For many years, this valley was known by several names: William's Valley Valley of the Cones, Timpanogos Valley, Provo River Valley, and more recently Heber Valley.

Thus, this story was detailed in the Journal History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Other references were found in "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains", and "Under Wasatch Skies".

The importance of William Gardner and his exploring party have been heretofore poorly understood and therefore largely sleighted in the history of this "Switzerland - like Valley" of Utah. I would prefer the name "Swiss Valley".

R RAYMOND GREEN, MD

5-16-91

An Important Untold
Story on the Early Exploration
of Wasatch Co., Utah 5-16-91
(To be read @ SLP/Tonite @ Lion's Shelter
Cook out)

More detail should be added

Colonizer Brigham Young was well aware of many colonization problems among the pioneer villages.

By 1852, only five years after the original arrival ^{of the pioneers} into SL Valley, these Pioneer Builders were running out of timber, brought out of local canyons to the east of SL Valley.

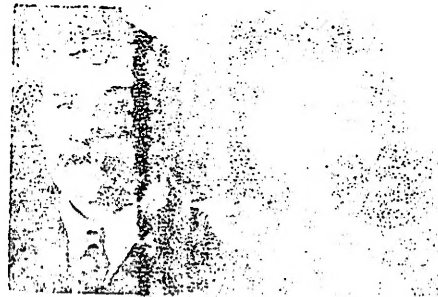
This prompted B.Y. to seek a ^{very} dependable man to head up an exploring party to search up the Weber River & down the Provo River for timber.

He contacted William Gardner & his brothers Archibald, & Robert. They accepted the challenge.

On 2 Sept 1852 these men and three others explored up Weber Canyon, following the River to its source.

They observed much native timber and other natural resources.

They were impressed to come back down, but, by way of the



John began that was rebellious at teachers and quit. He attended a year, with Bl. through the sage- land of John Muir.

Unhappy with school, he ran away from home and went to Angus, then to Al Hatch. He worked as a chore boy and learned to ride well and soon many years of his life in the saddle. This early experience brought about a bit of fame. While working for the Park Cattle Company in western Colorado, Buffalo Bill Cody came through the area, looking for good cowboys and stock to begin his Wild West show.

John Muir was hired as a bronc rider and rode in the first rodeo Cody put on for the public at Denver. He related the experience thus: "I made one good ride and then got piled high by the second horse. Cody cussed me out for the bad showing and I got mad and quit. Had I controlled my temper I could have gone to Europe with Cody, as he was scheduled to go at the time with all the riders."

He worked for various cattle outfits in western Colorado and eastern Utah. Badmen and early western outlaws frequently came through this country to hide out or work awhile and lay low while they planned another robbery. John was at the Lily Park ranch working about the year 1880, when the notorious outlaw Butch Cassidy came to the cabin where John was camping. He asked to stay overnight. John said he was alone. About sundown a sheriff's posse rode up to the cabin. Cassidy threw open the

Sarah Emily Rooster Muir died of pneumonia on January 27, 1927. She was one of the best of her kind. She was a good teacher and a good mother. She was a year or two before her marriage. After her marriage she settled down to the task of making a home for her husband and children, and always trying to gain the best possible education for her children. Her goal was partially realized, in that all four children graduated from high school, three attending college a short time and one graduating. She was a faithful Relief Society worker.

John Muir was well respected in Heber Valley. He served as a director on the Daniels Irrigation and Willow Creek Companies, was active in the Center Creek culinary water system development and water company.

Louie became a talented singer, studied at Brigham Young University and sang for many years. Russell enlisted in World War I and died from influenza in France, October 29, 1918.

Curtis took over the active management of the farm about 1924. After that time, John spent alternate periods visiting Louie and Joseph and always called Center Creek



Herbert Clegg was born in Springville, Utah, July 5, 1860, son of Henry and Margaret Ann Griffith Clegg. Married Sarah Calista Smith 28 Jan. 1892. They were parents of 11 children, six of whom were living in 1956. Herbert died 24 Feb. 1943. Calista died 18 Dec. 1918. Buried in Heber, Utah.

Herbert Clegg moved to Heber in 1872 with his parents. His early life was spent on his father's farm and working at the sawmill.

He married Sarah Calista Smith Jan. 28, 1892. He homesteaded a farm on Lake Creek where he lived.

In 1890 he began working as a stone mason, a trade he followed the remaining years of his active life. He helped in the construction of many stone buildings in and around Heber. Some include the homes of John E. Austin (now Dr. Wherritt home), Mark Jeffs (now Hospital), Abraham Hatch (now rest home), also Co-op Store (now Heber Exchange), the North and Central schools, Heber Bank and many others.

He also operated a stone quarry in Lake Creek Canyon.

Some of the masons with whom he worked were Joseph Watkins, Elisha Everett, William Thacker, Joseph Gappmayer and Byron Averett.

In 1913 he moved to Tabiona, Utah, where he and his son Bryan operated a sawmill in Wolf Creek Canyon, Wasatch County.

THOMAS ALBERT GILES AND HAZEL LINDSAY GILES



Thomas Albert Giles was born Jan. 30, 1883, at Heber, a son of Lorenzo and Nancy Bethia Shelton Giles. He was married to Hazel Lindsay Feb. 2, 1910. She is the daughter of James and Agnes Watson Lindsay. She was born at Center Creek Nov. 5, 1890. To them were born four children, two survive, Lorenzo Giles and Gladys Giles Lawton.

Albert's father was killed in a canyon accident when he was twelve years old. He learned early how to take care of himself. He herded sheep in Utah and Wyoming and worked in the mines at Park City and Eureka, Utah.

He met and married Hazel Lindsay and since then has been a prosperous farmer. They bought the Lindsay farm in Center Creek where James and Agnes Lindsay had moved in 1879. Hazel has led an active life in Center Creek working in the Relief Society and as President of the No. 1 Camp of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

WILLIAM FORMAN, CATHERINE CAMPBELL AND MARY LOURY MONTGOMERY

William Forman was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 17, 1834 to John Forman and Margaret Major.

When about twenty years old he embraced the gospel and became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, uniting with the Glasgow branch of the

-7 Through Provo River Valley & ~~down~~
Provo River to its ultimate
distribution, i.e., the Utah Lake, by
13 Sept 1852.

They then came to Brigham
Young in SLCU with glowing
reports of plenty of timber in
the High Uintah Mts, but its
accessability would depend up-
on a road into the area.

William Gardner ^{strongly} recommended
to B.Y. to build a road up Provo
Kanyon from Provo into the
"Timpanogas Valley" - the name
given to this valley by the Ute
and Shoshoni Indians for many
moons.

Brigham Young moved quickly
to form a Provo Kanyon Road Co.
& purchased the first stock in that
Company. However,

The coming of Johnston's Army
with 2000 troops ^{from Fort Leavenworth Kansas} toward SLCU in the
summer of 1857 and handling all
the rumors that preceded this
movement of troops; occupied Brigham's
attention.

So the road building had to
wait until the summer of 1858.
At that time, 500 men were assembled
& they brot wagons, horses and



T. G. MORGAN, INC.

641 LAKE STREET, SUITE 234, WAYZATA, MN 55391 612-473-8955 800-334-3959

Dear Investor:

October 1990

There are two major questions investors are asking with increasing urgency . . .

- What is going on in the world and the economy?
- What can I do to protect my wealth and buying power?

The answers, it seems, are a combination of "paying the piper" . . . having to admit that much of the excessive consumption in certain parts of the world has been financed by excessive debt, that money was created almost out of thin air, and that nations, seemingly unable to remain peaceful, must constantly be prepared for conflict. This is sad, but nonetheless true.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO PROTECT YOUR BUYING POWER?

We need to recognize that the world is constantly changing and I am convinced there is a growing awareness that changes are occurring in the investment arena. An increasing number of investment professionals realize that the market for **HIGH QUALITY, INDEPENDENTLY CERTIFIED RARE AMERICAN COINS** is becoming an acceptable and preferred way to diversify personal and pension fund portfolios.

A number of investment firms have started rare coin limited partnerships, and some have actually entered into the rare coin business! Medium size and large size corporate pension funds are now actively considering the long-term compounded rates of growth, which **HIGH QUALITY RARE AMERICAN COINS** have historically provided . . . rates of return, tax deferred, no margin or leverage, the fact that they have outperformed not just the CPI as reported by the government but also the "real" rates of inflation actually confronting each of us. As reported in Peter A. Dickinson's *THE RETIREMENT LETTER* based on official government data, the real rate of inflation is now approximately 13.9% per year!

Are rare coins appropriate for everyone? You need to have sufficient wealth to afford to diversify into a long-term capital gains situation which produces no income and has the potential for compounded double digit annual growth. **Are rare coins safer than any other investment?** The FTC has recently recognized that Wall Street is entering the coin market and is requiring that disclosure be made that the coin market has the same risks as any other major investment market. **Can we guarantee that coin values will only go up, or that there are always more buyers than sellers in the rare coin market?** — not even for PCGS and NGC certified coins.

The degree of liquidity for PCGS and NGC certified coins will vary according to general market conditions and the particular coin involved. For some coins there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

BUT . . . if you think history may be of some value in assessing potential, and if you believe that the major stock markets of the world could be drastically affected by the need for much of the world to write off excess debt, and if you hope that by diversifying into a long-term portfolio of the highest quality rarest American coins with a long history of demand, you will have a much better chance to protect at least a part of your wealth throughout these turbulent times.

Take some time to read through the enclosed material, and if you would like more information on how to diversify your **personal** or **pension funds** with only the highest quality, rarest American coins independently graded and certified by PCGS or NGC, return the enclosed response card or call us toll free at **1-800-334-3959**.

We will provide education, coin selection, personalized service, remarketing capabilities, and specialize in pension fund accounts.

Sincerely,

Mike Blodgett, Ph.D.
President

LIFE MEMBER A.N.A.

MEMBER N.A.C.A.

pioneer equipment into the canon and built a rough road into the future Provo River Valley.

For many years, this valley was known by several names: Williams' Valley, Valley of the Cones, Timpanogos Valley, Provo River Valley and more recently, Heber Valley.

Thus, this story was detailed in the Journal History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Other references were found in "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains," & "Under Wasatch Skies"

The importance of William Gardner and his exploring party have been heretofore poorly understood & therefore largely slighted in the history of this "Switzerland-like Valley" of Utah.

I would prefer the name: "Swiss Valley"

— RRL MD

Please return to

R. Raymond Green, M.D.
45 South Main St.
Heber, Utah 84032

PEDIGREE CHART

CHART NO. _____

NAME _____

STREET ADDRESS OR P.O. _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE _____

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART
IS THE SAME AS NO. _____

ON CHART NO. _____

2 *Elijah WATKINS*

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

1

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE _____

NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THIS
INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO
NAMES ON CHART BY NUMBER.

4

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

5

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

6

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

7

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

8

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

10

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

11

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

12

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

13

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

14

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

15

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

16

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

17

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

18

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

19

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

20

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

22

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

23

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

24

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

25

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

26

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

28

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

29

CONTINUED ON CHART _____

30

31

An Important Untold
Story on the Early Exploration
of Wasatch Co., Utah 5-16-91
(To be read @ SLP Tonite @ Lion's Shelter
Cook out)

Colonizer Brigham Young was well aware of many colonization problems among the pioneer villages.

By 1852, only five years after their original arrival into SL Valley, these Pioneer Builders were running out of timber, brought out of local canyons to the east of SL Valley.

This prompted B. Y. to seek a ^{very} dependable man to head up an exploring party to search up the Weber River & down the Provo River for timber.

He contacted William Gardner & his brothers Archibald, & Robert. They accepted the challenge.

On 2 Sept 1852, these men and three others explored up Weber Canyon, following the River to its source.

They observed much native timber and other natural resources.

They were impressed to come back down, but, by way of the

Provo River to its ultimate
distribution, i.e., the Utah Lake by
13 Sept 1852.

They then came to Brigham
Young in SLCU with glowing
reports of plenty of timber in
the High Uintah Mts, but its
accessability would depend up-
on a road into the area.

William Gardner ^{strongly} recommended
to B.Y. to build a road up Provo
Kanyon from Provo into the
"Timpanogas Valley" - the name
given to this valley by the Ute
and Shoshoni Indians for "many
moons" before.

Brigham Young moved quickly
to form a Provo Kanyon Road Co.
& purchased the first stock in that
Company. However,

The coming of Johnston's Army
with 2000 ^{U.S.} troops ^{from Fort Leavenworth Kanzas} toward SLCU in the
summer of 1857 and handling all
the rumors that preceded this
movement of troops; occupied Brigham's
attention.

So the road building had to
wait until the summer of 1858.
At that time, 500 men were assembled
& they brot wagons, horses and

-3-

pioneer ^{road-building} equipment into the canyon
and built a rough road into
the future Provo River Valley.

For many years, this valley
was known by several names:
Williams' Valley, Valley of the Cones,
Timpanogos Valley, Provo River
Valley and more recently, Heber
Valley -

Thus, this story was detailed
in the Journal History of the Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
Other references were found in
"How Beautiful Upon the Mountains,"
& "Under Watch Skies"

The importance of William
Gardner and his exploring party
have been heretofore poorly
understood & therefore largely
sleighted in the history of this
"Switzerland-like Valley" of Utah.

I prefer the name: "Swiss Valley."

P.S. I'm sorry,
I don't ~~yet~~ have
a picture of this
man to show.

RRL MD

Please return to

R. Raymond Green, M.D.
45 South Main St.
Heber, Utah 84032